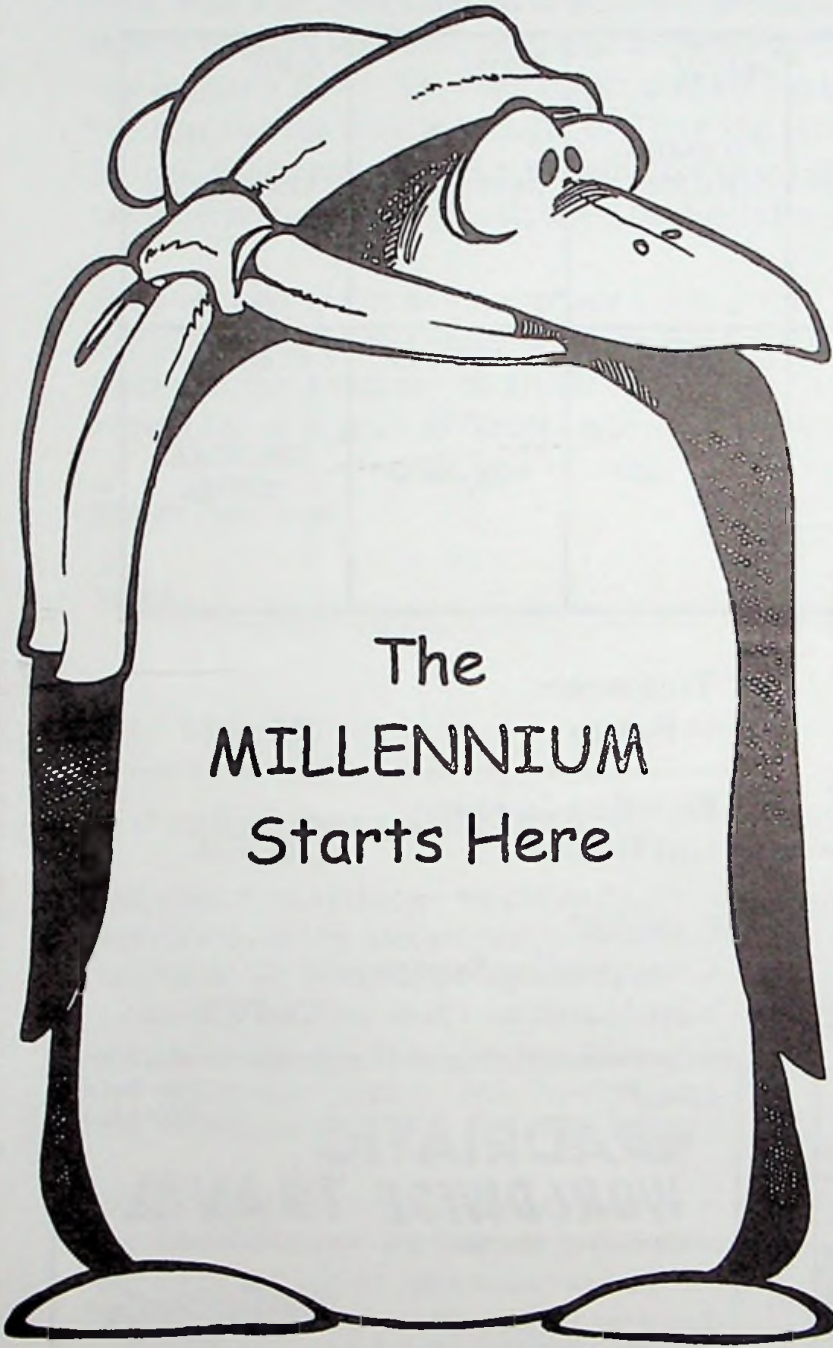


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ADRIATIC HERITAGE



The
MILLENNIUM
Starts Here



Happy
2001!



NEWSLETTER OF THE SLAVIC-AMERICAN CULTURAL ORGANIZATION, INC.

P.O.-Box 226, Watsonville, California 95077

(A NON-PROFIT, NON-RELIGIOUS, & NON-POLITICAL ORGANIZATION)

Jan. - Feb. 2001

EDITORS: Dale Skillicorn and Janet (Pelich) Justus-Skillicorn

Contact at Rusconi's Print Shop, 22 East Lake Avenue, Watsonville, CA 95076.

(831) 724-2900

HELP US FILL IN THE BLANKS!

How about a float or car in the Fourth of July Parade? Or a booth at the County Fair? We hope to expand SACO's activities so we have something going on each and every month. Fill in the calendar with things you'd like to see going on and give your ideas to any Board Member. And if you have related cultural talents and/or artifacts to contribute, let us know that, too. This is YOUR organization. Please help make it the best!

<i>January</i> HAPPY 2001!	<i>February</i> TRAVELOGUE?	<i>March</i> KUPUS DINNER?	<i>April</i> EASTER EGG HUNT?	<i>May</i> LAMB DINNER?	<i>June</i> TRAVELOGUE?
<i>July</i> PARADE ENTRY? JULY BARBECUE	<i>August</i> POT LUCK ?	<i>September</i> ???? FAIR EXHIBIT?	<i>October</i> STEW FEED?	<i>November</i> ???? PORK DINNER?	<i>December</i> CHRISTMAS DINNER

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"Prijevodi, pisanje i ovjere dokumenta, garancije, itd."

FROM THE OFFICERS

I would like to say a big "Thank You" to everyone for making our Christmas Dinner a huge success! We had over 100 adults and 15 children attend this great event. One of our goals was to bring in more families, more young people, and it looks like we are finally succeeding. Many thanks go to our officers: Dale (and his wife Jan), Geri, and Nina, who was instrumental in getting Florentino to cook the meal. Nina also sent out invites to many non-members, and many of those did attend and loved it. That was one delicious meal! We won't forget that among the fabulous desserts the members brought was the hustle brought by Tony Matulich, born in Watsonville but now living in Ione, California. And I'd especially like to thank Christina Justus - Garcia for the table decorations, and Emil Gumper for his extra-special help.

Some changes in our newsletter are being planned starting in the next issue. We are bringing back "Babe's Corner" by Babe Hill for a start. We would also like some input from you, the members, on articles you would like to read about, or articles you can submit for us to print in future issues. Contact Dale.

Happy New Year!

Steve

Dear SACO members and friends;

Just a few days left before we can all finally rest and give thanks for another year of health and happiness. My fellow Board Members and I are sincerely grateful for all of your loyal support throughout this past year. We mourn the loss of our own special volunteer, June Zupan, and we will all miss her.

We are all looking forward to a new year - - - fun-filled and busy. We welcome Jo Puhera to our Board and remain open to any and all suggestions from our membership. I personally wish everyone a very Happy Holiday Season and look forward to serving you again in 2001.

In Love and Friendship,
Geri "Derpich" Heebner

The Christmas Dinner was fabulous and I'm looking forward to seeing everyone in the year 2001.

Jo Puhera
Treasurer Elect

*May the joy of the holiday season
bring happiness, good health
and the best of everything!*

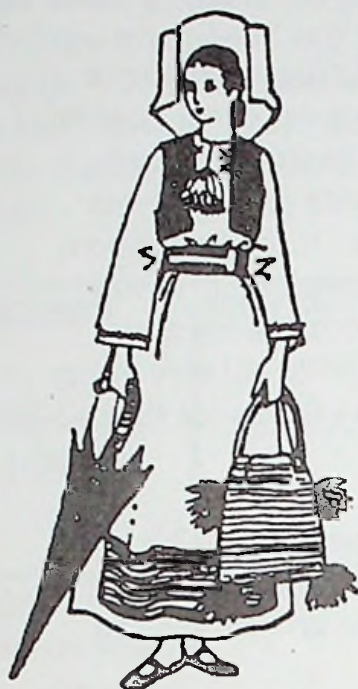
Nina Matulich

Just want to thank all of you who have helped make SACO such a great organization. As one of our newest members said at the Christmas Dinner, "Good food, good friends, good fun . . . this is the group for me."

With Best Wishes for 2001 and beyond.

Dale

TRADITIONAL COSTUMES —



Dubrovnik & Konavli regions,
married women



central & southern regions,
much varied



general costume,
much varied



Kosmet region
and further south



Sisak region,
special occasions



inland generally

Attending the Christmas Party Dinner were 105 adults (including 28 non-members) and Santa Claus presented gifts to 14 children (with appreciated help from Samantha Garcia).

THANK YOU - HVALA PUNO!

Desserts from:

Jelka Basor	Nina Matulich
Karen Belick	Tony Matulich
Kay Brugler	Ann Miljas
Christina Justus-Garcia	Frances Osorio
Helene Goodwin	Jo Puhera
Babe Hill	Gloria Resetar
Betty Jones	Mary Siefke
Joan Jurickovich	Helen Ukestad
Ella Korach	Eva Vukich
Mary Lipanovich	Jacqueline Zadravec
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Arlene Matiasovich	Mae Stolic
Nina Matulich	Helen Ukestad
Frances Osorio	John Vodanovich
Rudolph and Margaret Padulla	Frank Zadravec

and all others unknown!

Nina Matulich

REMINDER

2001 Annual Dues are now due:

Single _____	\$12.000
Family _____	\$18.00

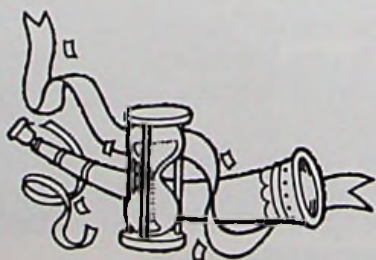
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Thank you!

Nina Matulich
Financial Secretary



THE CITADEL OF OHRID

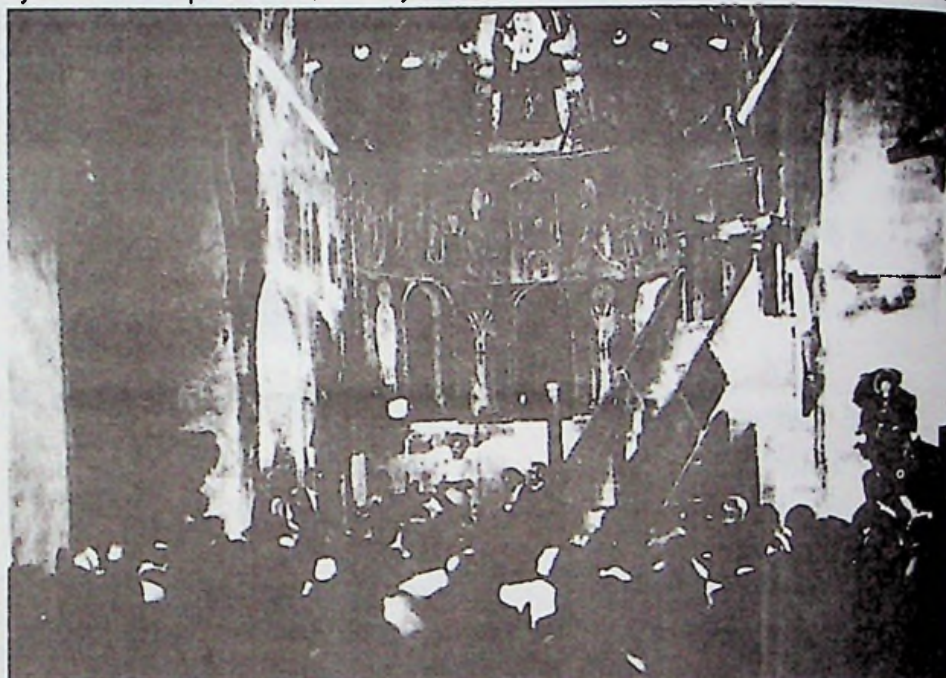
BY RISTO KUZMANOVSKI



A 13th-century wooden sculpture of St. Clement, the patron saint of Ohrid, who died in 916.

An interesting fresco portrait of St. Clement of Ohrid, a disciple of the Apostles to the Slavs, St. Cyril and St. Methodius, can be seen in the church of SS. Cosma and Damjan overlooking Lake Ohrid. The saint is depicted holding the model of the medieval citadel of Ohrid in his hands. St. Clement was the founder of the first Slav university (in 893 A. D.), at which over 3,500 students were trained. Apart from its purely aesthetic value, the picture is also interesting from an iconographic and historical point of view. St. Clement is represented in medieval literature as the patron saint of the town. According to popular lore of the time, the patron saint would intercept an invading enemy host on the ramparts and trounce them. The model depicted in the fresco is not a view of ancient Ohrid, but rather a symbol or emblem of the city. This is the only known picture of the citadel in the Ohrid frescoes.

The Ohrid citadel is at present referred to as Samuilo's Fortress, Ohrid having been the second capital of Emperor Samuilo and his heirs Gavrilko Radomir and Jovan Vladislav from the 10th century, at the time of the first state of the Macedonian Slavs. Samuilo's first capital was at Prespa. In 1018, Emperor Basil II of Byzantium occupied Ohrid, destroyed its fortifications, and plundered the treasure



The 11th-century church of St. Sophia in Ohrid is a splendid setting for chamber music concerts held during the Ohrid Summer Festival.

of Emperor Samuilo and his heirs. Huge quantities of gold, the imperial crowns of solid gold inlaid with pearls and gems, silver and gold embroidered robes and other valuables were taken away to Byzantium and lost forever.

The beginning and end of the Macedonian medieval state are linked with the region round Lake Ohrid. It was here, under the leadership of Duke Nikola, leader of the Brsjaci Slav tribe, and his sons David, Aaron, Moses and Samuel (Samuilo), that an armed rising against Bulgaria broke out in 967, followed by armed rebellion against Byzantium in 969. The first state of the Macedonian Slavs was headed by Samuilo, after whom the empire was named. Samuilo reigned for almost forty years, during which time the conquest of new territories and incessant fighting against Byzantium allowed no respite. From the standpoint of that time, Samuilo's empire extended over a huge territory, circumscribed by the Danube and Sava rivers to the North, the gulf of Corinth to the South, the Adriatic to the West and the Black Sea to the East.

The outer walls of the Ohrid fortress and ramparts with watchtowers are believed to date from Samuilo's reign. For several centuries however, before and after the reign of Samuilo and his heirs, the citadel changed masters on several occasions. It was destroyed and rebuilt in turn, and various additions made.

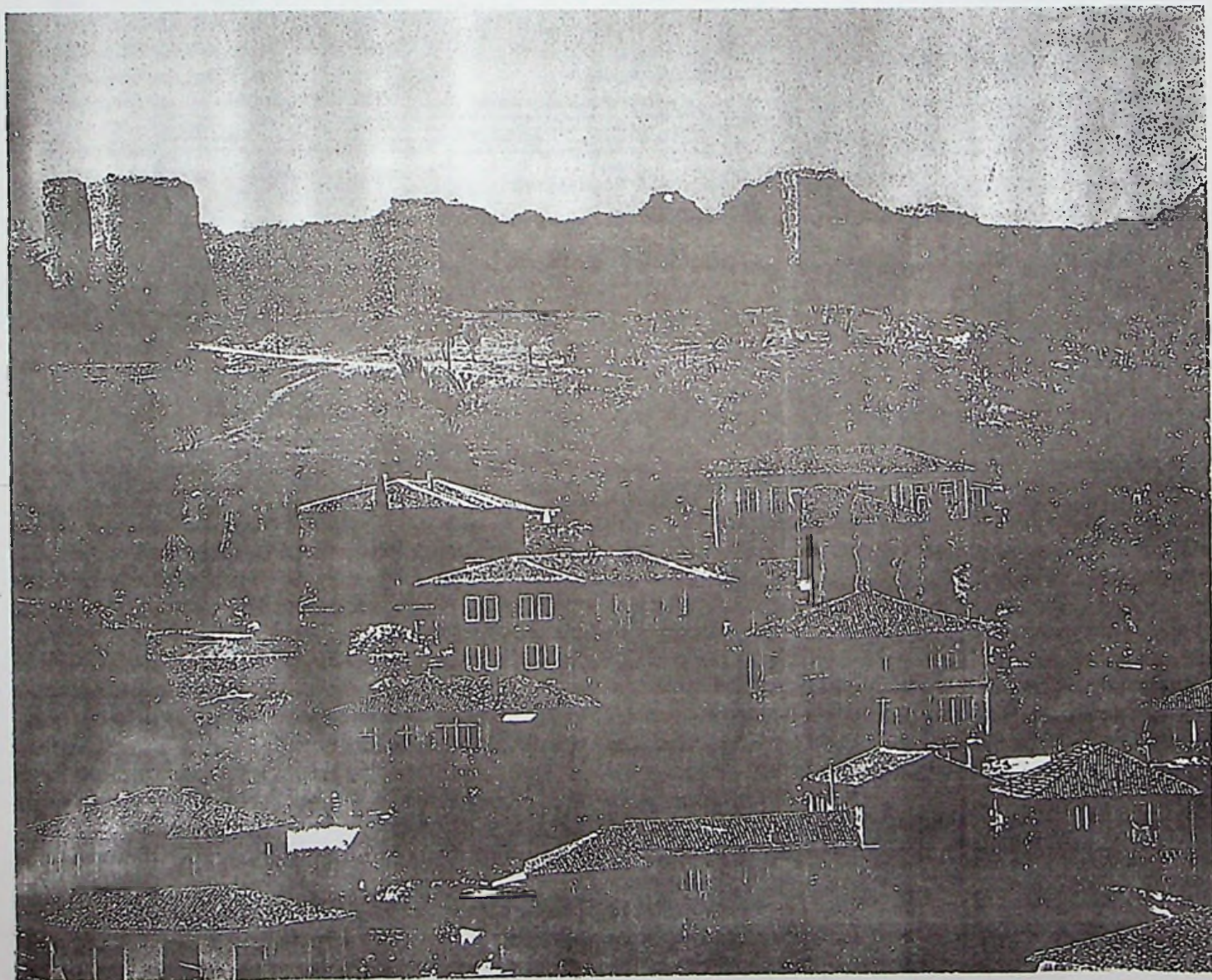


Ohrid was one of those towns in southern Europe where intensive cultural exchanges continued throughout the centuries, thus contributing in its small way to the development of European culture in general.

St. Clement of Ohrid, the Slav educator and missionary, founded the monastery of St. Panteleimon within the walls of the Ohrid citadel in 893. It was here, two centuries before the establishment of the University at Bologna, that the first Slav university, which also included one of the most ancient medical schools in Europe, came into being. The wellknown 9th-century Ohrid literary school played an important part in bringing about the inter-permeation of Byzantine cultural trends with the creative efforts of the Slav peoples and vice versa. Eleven centuries ago, St. Clement of Ohrid, the first writer among the Macedonian Slavs, completed his literary opus, which includes the "Encomium to Cyril", rightly considered a masterpiece of Slav literature.

The inaugural ceremony of the Ohrid International Summer Festival of music and drama is held every year on a spacious plateau of the Ohrid Citadel, an eloquent testimonial to the continuity of the centuries-old cultural tradition of this ancient town in southern Macedonia.

The Ohrid citadel was first mentioned by chroniclers in 467, after successfully resisting a siege by Theodoric of the Ostrogoths. In the picture: the Upper Gate, one of the preserved entrances to the citadel.



In the 10th century Ohrid was the capital of the Macedonian state of Emperor Sămullo.
PHOTOS BY K. BILBILOVSKI

IZBOR IZ NARODNIH PJESAMA

BOLUJEM JA

Andante (♩ = 92)

BOLUJEM JA BOLUJEŠ TI, BOLUJE MO ZBOG LJUBA VI.

G gm D gm G gm D gm G gm C cm D d7 G gm

JER NI KO GA NE LJUBIM JA SAMO TE BE, DUŠO MO JA.

G gm C cm D d7 G gm D gm C cm D d7 G gm

BOLUJEM JA

Bolujem ja, boluješ ti, bolujemo zbog ljubavi.
Jer nikoga ne ljubim ja, samo tebe, dušo moja.

Otvori mi taj prozor tvoj da ti kažem, anđele moj,
Da nikoga ne ljubim ja osim tebe, dušo moja.

Otići ću u dalek svijet da potražim mom srcu lijek,
Jer nikoga ne ljubim ja kao tebe, dušo moja.

MY ACHING HEART

My aching heart, your aching heart,
Our aching hearts — from love.
Because I love no one but you,
O, darling!

Open your window,
Let me tell you angel,
That I love no one but you,
O, darling!

I'll go away to far-off lands
A remedy for my heart to find,
Because I love no one but you,
O, darling!

TRANSLATION FREE VERSE (BY ANTE NOVAK) IZBOR (SELECTION) BY PROF. TOMO ZIVKOVIC

SELECTIONS FROM FOLKS SONGS

ZAGREB

Film buffs might recognize the chocolate-box squares of Zagreb's Upper Town from their starring role in Orson Welles's *The Trial*. But if you were expecting a grubby Communist capital or a bombed hellhole populated by raving nationalists, Zagreb's Art Deco buildings, 30-odd museums, and air of relaxed confidence will be a revelation.

City-facades suffered under Yugoslav rule, but since independence in 1991, Zagrebans have cleaned up their city as doggedly as they fought the six-year war of secession. St. Mark's bell tower, an Upper Town landmark from the 12th century, proudly sports its 1994 postwar renovation date. Opposite, the medieval Lotrščak Tower gives a good panorama of pristine streets (avoid it at noon, when a cannon shot "cuts the day in half"). The coats of arms on St. Mark's tiled roof gleam in their über-Croat way, while designer-clad wedding parties parade below. In this town, being stylish is such an art form, even the brides wear shades.

The spires of St. Stephen's (recently renamed the Cathedral of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary but referred to locally simply as the Cathedral) should tempt you eastward to Tkalciceva, a recently cobbled café-lined street that used to separate warring Gradec (now Upper Town) and the clerics of Kaptol. Nearby Blood Bridge Street (Krvavi Most) is a testament to their testiness. They made up when the Ottomans came calling, successfully defending Zagreb—and Western Europe—from Islam. Croat Catholicism still has a medieval fervor, although the psychedelic portrait of the recently beatified Cardinal Stepinac, hanging from the cathedral scaffolding, is unhappily modern. The controversial cleric's life is nicely summed up in the *Lonely Planet Croatia* (\$17). The locally produced *Guide to Zagreb* is also good (\$10 in Croatian bookstores and tourist information offices).

Opposite the cathedral, in a former cleric's mansion, the terrace of *Kaptolska Klet* is an ideal spot for religious contemplation, preferably over the heart-stopping cheese-and-cream pastry called *strukli* (385-1-48-148-38; entrées, \$9-\$19) and a glass of *Din-gac*. Downtown, the *Bistro* is another renowned eatery (entrées, \$8-\$15), and it's located in Zagreb's most atmospheric hotel: *The Esplanade* was built for Orient Express passengers in 1925. Step into its lovely Art Deco lobby and you may even forgive

its cheesy slogan, "Orient Express is gone, Esplanade is forever" (385-1-456-66-66, fax -457-79-07; doubles, \$198-\$245). The most luxurious, if unexciting, hotel is the *Sheraton Hotel Zagreb*, which opened in 1996 (385-1-455-35-35, fax -30-35; doubles, \$217; 6.)

After dinner, stroll to Ban Josip Jelacic Square, where two swanky coffeehouses—the *Ban Jelacic* and the *Mala Kavana*—do a great impression of having been there for centuries, though both opened only a few years ago. By this time, you may be wondering why more tourists aren't flocking to the quiet delights of this newborn city. Zagrebans, milling about, will be too busy looking stylish to notice.

Reported by G. Y. Dryansky, Rose George Lutz C. Kleveman, Meg Lamason, BoB Payne, Paula Szuchman, and Michael Tarn

submitted by Nina Matulich



Polyptych depicting St James by Blaž Trogriranin, 1436 from the church of St James in Ciovo (Cathedral, Šibenik).

Croatian Emigrant Poetry

LUKA PERKOVIĆ

The Exile

*The shores I'll never chance to see
of this my sea of wandering
I'm eternal slave to your infinity
with silence your sole boundary.*

*I float through darkness, search for land
chased by winds, trapped by hurricanes
oh bloodthirsty sea of my own dread
your depths hide many dead Magellans.*

*Love and hate can't soothe me now
nor fear of death, nor worms in rot
nor wild songs o'er death's abyss
I bear the weight of filthied blood.*

*Long gone days prance through my dreams
My dead ones write in secret codes
what do I owe them? whose will is this?
That in my dreams they suck my heart's blood?*

*I yearn and beckon to unknown kin
and paths of light and a sky that's clear
the frenzied seas can know no warmth
they always hide a fresh grave near.*

LUKA PERKOVIĆ was born in 1900 in Krišpolje, in the little village of Mali Kut, in Lika. He died in Klenovnik in Hrvatsko Zagorje in 1948. He wrote poems, short stories, essays and critiques. After the war he was President of the Writers' Association of Croatia. He published a book of poems "Keeping Company with Silence", 1938, and has come out in the series known as Five Centuries of Croatian Literature. His stories called "A Chest" taken from village life, are judged to be among the classics of Croatian literature. (I. S.)

trans. EEB

A DREAM IN STONE

BY VIDA PENEZIĆ

When the builder Juraj Dalmatinac (George the Dalmatian) moved to the Adriatic city of Šibenik with his family in 1441 in order to continue the construction of Šibenik Cathedral, begun ten years earlier, he probably had little idea that he would produce a masterpiece of which the people of Šibenik would still be proud five hundred years later. Although he neither began nor completed this cathedral, on which many master craftsmen and artists worked, it is the name of Juraj Dalmatinac which is most often mentioned in connection with it.

The idea of building a cathedral in Šibenik very likely first arose in 1298, when the city gained its own bishop and, together with this, special rights and status. The official decision to build was taken in 1402, but work did not begin until 1431. Levies and taxes were imposed, rich citizens made generous contributions, and the building work, which was to last 105 years, got underway, despite changes in the political situation and rulers.

Juraj Dalmatinac was born early in the 15th century in the coastal city of Zadar, north of Šibenik, and learnt his craft as a builder in Venice. By the time he came to Šibenik, he was already

built of marble and stone, is 28 metres long and 14 metres high. The central nave is 19 metres high, and the dome 31 metres. It occupies the site of an older church also dedicated to St. James (*Sveti Jakov*), beside the bishop's palace, the doge's palace, the town hall, and the pillar of shame — in other words, in the very centre of city life in medieval Šibenik.

After Juraj Dalmatinac died in 1473, a number of builders replaced him in turn — some leaving, some dying — but work continued mostly in accordance with his ideas. The cathedral was completed in 1536, so that the "dream carved in stone of another world," to quote the poet Pere Ljubić, finally came true.

The surroundings of Šibenik have been inhabited since neolithic times, as is shown by the important archaeological site of Glavica near Bribir, which was a settlement before the first millennium B.C. Around the year 1000 B.C., Illyrians moved into the area and founded the settlement which is now Skradin, and several others in the region. In the first century A.D., they were subjugated by the Romans, who remained here for five centuries, until the fall of the Western Roman Empire. In this period, Rogoznica, Primošten and some other places are mentioned under their Roman names, while Skradin was a commercial centre.

In the 6th and 7th centuries, the Slavs, i.e. one of their tribes — the Croats, settled in the region, organizing themselves into small autonomous territorial units known as *župe*. The main settlement of one of these *župe* was raised on a steep hillside at the mouth of the river Krka, in the centre of a natural harbour. This was the origin of the town of Šibenik, which began as a tribal fortification somewhere in the 10th century. In the course of time, it spread down the slopes of the hill towards the shore, a position it occupies to this day. The name *Šibenik* probably derives from the Croatian word with the root *šib*, meaning top or peak.

Early in the 12th century, Croatia lost its independence. Šibenik came under Hungarian rule, continuing to develop as an important frontier place in the wars waged by the Hungarians against the Venetians and the Byzantine Empire. The weakening of centralized state rule enhanced the powers of the local nobility: the Šubić-Brižinski family ruled Šibenik from 1234 to 1319. For a time after this, the town was a protectorate of Venice, but during the war between Venice and Genova, it took the latter's side with such fervour that when a Venetian fleet appeared off Šibenik in 1378 and demanded the city's surrender, the people replied: "Only the sword, and not words, can force us to bow." After fierce fighting, the city was eventually subdued. The political situation in this area remained uncertain, however, down to 1412, when Šibenik was finally obliged to recognize Venetian rule, which lasted for almost four centuries, until the fall of the Venetian Republic in 1797.

The Venetian period was marked by long and bitter struggles against the Turks. On the seaward side, the city was strengthened by the St. Nicholas Fortress, and on the landward side by walls, towers and the fortresses of St. Anne, St. John and Šubićevac. When the Turks conquered the hinterland of Šibenik, the people began to engage more in trade, maritime activities and fishing. Throughout the whole of this period, even at the times of greatest crisis, Šibenik retained a lively interest in the arts and cultural activities. This was particularly so in the 15th century, when many artists lived there, leaving behind them much evidence of their work.

After the fall of Venice, a period of anarchy set in; the town fell into the hands of Austria, then Napoleon, and then again, Austria, which held it down to 1918. By the end of the 19th century, Šibenik had a railway connection, water mains and the first docks. Soon after it got electricity and the first factory was built.

Sibinium, Praefectura Sigeni vulgo Sibenica Dalmatiae oppid.



Because of constant warfare with the Turks, Venice, which ruled Šibenik almost four centuries, fortified the town strongly. In the picture: a copperplate engraving of Šibenik in the second half of the 16th century.

well-known. He concluded his first contract with the committee of nobles and procurators for a period of six years. Under this contract, he undertook to move with his family to Šibenik and not to leave the city without permission. The contract was subsequently renewed. It would seem, however, that his employers did not restrict his travels, for in the period he worked in Šibenik, he was active as an artist throughout Dalmatia. He opened schools for stone-carving in Šibenik, Split and Dubrovnik, and even in Ancona (Italy); in many towns along the Adriatic coast he was responsible for magnificent churches and other religious foundations.

On arrival in Šibenik, he submitted a new design for the cathedral, which was immediately accepted: it was to be a monumental structure in the form of the Latin cross with apses and a high elegant dome. It was built in decorated Gothic style in the main, but sensing that the Gothic was on the decline, Juraj introduced certain Renaissance features into this work. He made interesting use of the brilliant sunshine which penetrated through the gloom of the cathedral's interior, giving it a specific charm. The three apses are encompassed on the outside by a frieze of carved heads (71 human and three of lions). Each head is that of a different person and has a distinctive expression. The cathedral,



In the continental part of *Croatia*, vegetables and meat are cooked very much as in Austria and Hungary. The finishing touch is given by thickening dishes with flour and shortening and pouring cream over them.

There are not many entrées made with pastry and soft cheeses, but cottage cheese with cream is served instead.

PINWHEEL DUMPLINGS

KUVANI ŠTRUKLJI

Serves 6.

1 lb. flour	1 1/4 cups water
3 eggs	1/2 lb. cottage cheese
Salt	1 onion
1 tablespoon oil or	1 cup sour cream
1 rounded teaspoon	
butter	

Mix flour, 1 egg, salt, oil and a little water to make medium stiff dough. Knead the dough well. Cut in half and

shape into two balls. Let them stand 10 minutes. Roll out paperthin. Mix the cheese well with 2 eggs. Spread mixture over one half of the dough. Roll up like jelly roll and cut in 2 1/2-inch slices. Repeat the same operation with the second sheet of dough. Cook the slices in boiling salted water. Chop 1 onion finely and sauté in a tablespoon of fat or butter. Pour over the cooked slices. Top with cream. Serve with green salad, or as an entrée.

ASPARAGUS WITH CHEESE

ŠPARGLE SA SIROM

Serves 5.

1 lb. asparagus	5 ozs. Parmesan
Salt	(or some other
Water	hard cheese)
1 cup butter	

Scrape the stems, beginning from the root. Cut the stalks evenly. Cook in salted water with a little butter for about 20 minutes. Drain. Butter an ovenproof dish, place the asparagus in it. Pour on melted butter and grated cheese. Bake in a hot oven, 350°F., for about 10 minutes and serve as an entrée, or with a roast.

VEGETABLE DUMPLINGS

KNEDLE OD POVRĆA

Serves 8—10.

1 lb. vegetables (carrots	2 rolls
kale, kohlrabi,	2 eggs
cauliflower,	1/2 cup milk
potatoes,	1 1/2 cup flour
mushrooms)	Salt, pepper
Stock or water	1/2 cup breadcrumbs
cup butter	

Scrape, peel and wash the vegetables. Chop finely and fry in 1/2 cup butter adding a little water. Cut rolls into small, even cubes and fry them in a little butter. When the vegetables are tender, add croutons. Beat 2 eggs in a mixing bowl. Add milk and flour to obtain a thick mixture. Add vegetables with the croutons. Dust with salt and pepper. Dust hands with flour, or dip them into cold water after shaping each dumpling. Make small balls. Cook them in boiling salted water, drain and dish on a platter. Fry breadcrumbs in 1/2 cup butter. Serve as an entrée or with a roast.

SCURICH

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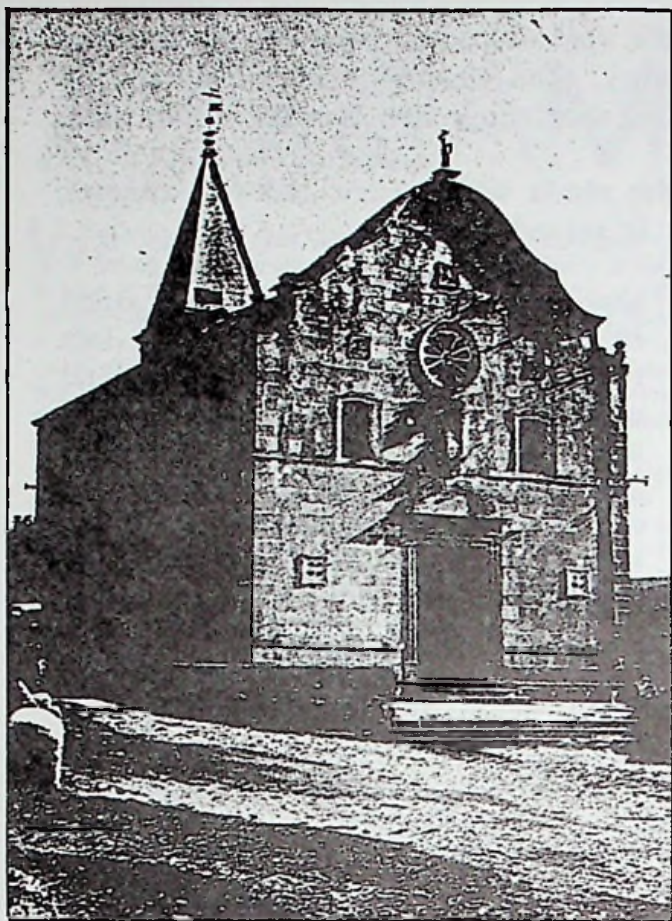
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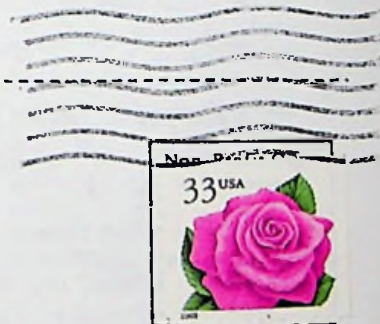
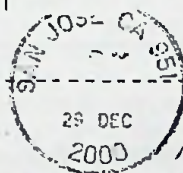
Baroque parish church in Škrip, Brač island.

CALENDAR



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Ann Backovich
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